

two things—a national wage and a national pooling of earnings.

The dispute has been taking two solid days, and naturally there are no strikes on both sides. Premier Lloyd George, however, admits that he may not have made clear what he meant when he invited the miners to confer in Downing Street this morning. But both the official spokesmen of the coal owners' conference and the statements in the House of Commons to-night reveal clearly that the miners refused to give up their weapon of destruction of the mines until a measure of a national wage and a national pool.

The Premier, in his declaration, said he understood that Messrs. Henderson, Thomas and Thompson suggested the Government might call a conference of the miners and mine owners to consider first the question of pumping, which should be disposed of before other questions were entered upon. If there was a disposition to accept this suggestion, the Premier said, the Government was ready to make a concession. He insisted that his first idea was born because of a conference between the miners and mine owners were unwieldy, but the Government did not desire to stand in the way if the later suggestions would meet the case.

Mr. Henderson said that owing to the lateness of the hour and the absence of notice of this announcement by the Premier he was unable to make a responsible reply before consulting with his other leaders.

Meanwhile throughout the mining fields the feeling is one of bitter hostility. In Scotland, where the Poles and Irish have largely been displaced by the native Scotch conservative miners, the general feeling is one of hostility. It is expected that the appeal will now take the form of a general election.

A general strike is ordered. The Government will then represent that the miners are attacking not only the mine owners but employment generally throughout the country. The Government will then represent that the miners are attacking not only the mine owners but employment generally throughout the country.

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN JOIN COAL MINERS

Will Also Consult With Transport Workers.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 7.—The National Union of Railwaymen to-day unanimously decided to support the coal miners in their strike and to consult immediately with the transport workers organization, which voted yesterday to support the miners for the purpose of taking the most effective and immediate steps.

Announcing the decision J. H. Thomas, the railway men's general secretary, said the meeting had unanimously decided that the terms offered by the Government were not acceptable. It would only be the beginning of a general attack on working class conditions and an attempt to bring about the standard of living that prevailed before the war, he declared.

A verbatim report of the conference which the miners had at the Prime Minister's official residence, Downing Street this morning shows that an impasse was reached over the return of the pump men and other safety workers as a preliminary to the reopening of the peace negotiations. To this proposition, forcefully put by Mr. Lloyd George and other Cabinet members, Committee of the miners' executive body replied:

"I am not an extremely hot headed man, but I would rather capitulate at once than to see the negotiations with a condition that kind laid down beforehand."

The Prime Minister urged his condition strongly. "All we are asking," he said, "is that while the negotiations are going on there shall be no strikes and no fighting shall cease and the armies stand to their arms."

The Committee's reply, another of the miners' interposed:

"Without being fed—that is what your conditions are. It is no use bargaining about this. We have got to get these two fundamental principles agreed—a national wage board and a national pool. Then we can talk about the safety men."

The Prime Minister answered this by saying:

"If you insist upon that, and say the safety of the mines will not be considered, that you will not permit our taking the necessary steps to insure the safety of the mines until we have conceded beforehand two things, which, among others, will have to be discussed, then it is an impossible position. That is an ultimatum of a much more serious character."

Frank Hoopes, the miners' secretary, confirmed the miners' position by declaring:

"That is the decision of the Miners' Federation."

The governmental conference retired at this juncture, and when they returned at the end of twelve minutes the Prime Minister said:

"When I invited you here I was under the impression that there was a misunderstanding which could be cleared up by open and frank discussion, but the statements made on behalf of the miners have disclosed that there is a much graver divergence of opinion than I anticipated. I understand that the threat to destroy the mines by deliberate action which has been taken to achieve that end is to be used as a means to force the owners, who have got their interest in the mine, and to force the nation, which has a still greater interest in the mine, to capitulation upon the two main claims which are put forward by the miners."

TROOPS IN LONDON AS IN DAYS OF WAR

Soldiers Brought From the Rhine and Ireland Because of Coal Strike.

ALL ARE READY TO SHIP

Britain Won't Take Chances of Serious Disorders With Reds Agitating.

SABOTAGE ON INCREASE

Many Mines in Danger of Flooding as Strikers Drive Pumps From Diggings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The hand of Bolshevism so far has not extended to the strike of the coal miners. In the present crisis there have been outbreaks in scattered districts, but these have been characterized by officials as hoodlums, which is distinctly local rather than any indication of a ripple of radicalism. These outbreaks have not been serious but merely flares of hot temper due to isolated causes.

But the Government is not taking any chances. Troops have been despatched to the mining districts and, while they are perhaps not noticeable, they are mobilized nearby and are ready for any serious emergency. They are scattered throughout England, Scotland and Wales in a separate companies.

LONDON is more filled with service men than at any time since the war. They are mobilized in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens in such numbers that the gates have been closed and the public has no opportunity to see them. The Duke of York's house is used as headquarters and filled with officers, the home of the Prince of Wales is guarded and Buckingham Palace has been fortified against attack.

The Cabinet has gathered forces ready to despatch them to any point in the British Isles on a moment's notice. This mobilization of the military gives rise to the question where the troops are coming from. Some have arrived from Ireland and from the Rhine. The Cabinet has tried to guard closely the movements of the troops, but it is obvious that England did not have available all that are now concentrated so they must have called in outside forces.

The barbed wire still stands as they were erected in Downing Street several months ago, when the riots of the unemployed occurred in Whitehall, and within call of public buildings are some thousands of troops which, it is felt, are able to deal with any emergency.

It is said on good authority that one reason for this is the fear the royal family has of Bolshevism. The King himself is reported to feel very strongly in this respect and it is said that there is nothing he so regrets as to be told that he resembles the late Czar of Russia.

The military precautions may or may not have been taken at his desire, but they unquestionably have been made, with the result that the Government is ready to meet any violence that may break.

Among the serious outbreaks is that at Cowdenbeath, Fifeshire, Scotland, where the police were attacked with stones and bottles, but without sustaining numerous injuries, they stood their ground. Considerable damage was done to property.

The disturbances have spread to the west of Dundermine. Students and other volunteers working in the Lanarkshire mines have quit, leaving the miners to their fate. At Newbattle the miners marched to the pits and so threatened the firemen that they withdrew. The pit workers entered the idly mine, forcibly drew fires under the boilers and finally the managers agreed to stop the pumping. At Borrowstouness, Scotland, miners to-day threw bombs at a pithead in order to intimidate volunteer workers in the mine.

At Leithian crowds of miners, accompanied by women and children, marched to the mine and demanded that the pumping be stopped. In Wales the miners have been threatening the emergency men generally, but there are indications that some strikers resent the mistreatment of officials and want the mine maintenance work carried on. At Ferndale nearly 1,000 marching miners displayed red ribbons in their buttonholes when they demanded that the work cease.

So far nothing has happened that the police could not handle and the troops have not yet been used to quell disturbances.

QUERENOW, Ireland, April 7.—Naval units here and at other home ports have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness for emergency service. Shore leave has been curtailed, even there being required to return to their ships early in the evening.

The question of shifting to England large numbers of the Crown forces in Ireland if disorders ensue has been fully considered, it is understood, and if such steps should be taken, it is said, the forces transferred will probably include many auxiliaries regarded as especially

DR. MORRIS ZUCKER OUT OF SOVIET JAIL

Leader of Communists Here Arrives in Reval After Prison in Moscow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Reval, April 7.—Dr. Morris Zucker, who says he is a leader and organizer of the Communist party in the United States, has just arrived in Reval after five months in Russia, most of which was passed in prison in Moscow. He brought with him further confirmation of the news first printed in THE NEW YORK HERALD last month concerning the reforms Nikolai Lenin, Soviet Premier, had proposed to institute in the Bolshevik Government. He said that Lenin's agrarian reforms were limited to ten years and that the Russian peasants would not cultivate the land unless they were made permanent owners of it, with the right to transmit it to their sons.

Zucker characterized Bolshevism as the most terrible tyranny the world has ever known, and declared that the Russian workers were so demoralized they would not work either in Russian or foreign factories, and, therefore, the Bolshevik conception of a new society was never known, and declared that the Russian workers were so demoralized they would not work either in Russian or foreign factories, and, therefore, the Bolshevik conception of a new society was never known.

When he arrived in Moscow he had to report to Santier Nourteva, one time secretary to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, formerly "Soviet Ambassador" to the United States. Nourteva, being in charge of all foreigners there. He was refused permission to make an investigation of conditions obtaining in Russia, and was known as a spy.

He said that while he was in prison he had met many leading Bolsheviks, among them being M. Benderski, son of the former Russian Ambassador to London, and other Mensheviks and social revolutionary leaders. They had been detained as hostages to prevent the assassination of Lenin.

Leading representatives of the peasants also are in jail in Russia, he said.

Zucker expressed the opinion that he had a better idea of the Russian situation than he would have obtained had he not been imprisoned. He declared he was disgusted with Russian Communism, adding that it bears not the least resemblance to any kind of Communism since Lenin's speech before the Tenth Communist Congress, in which he outlined his reforms for the Soviet policy.

By the Associated Press.

REVAL, Estonia, April 7.—Dr. Morris Zucker of Brooklyn, who arrived here with a group of Germans on the way home from Russia, where they were prisoners, said he hoped to return to the United States to relate the facts regarding Russia "to disillusion those who think there is anything like freedom under the Soviets."

In prison in Moscow, Dr. Zucker said, there still are a number of Americans, some of whom he saw and some he did not see. These included Royal C. Keely, an electrical mechanical expert of New York, who had been in prison eight months; William Fick of Brooklyn and Dr. Bates, who went to Russia last September to take medical pictures; M. Marguerite E. Harrison, an American newspaper correspondent; Henry J. La Mire of New York, who long had been a resident of Russia and remained there to care for his property; Demetrios Kallimant, an American of Greek parentage, who had been two and one-half years in prison; and Capt. Emmet Kilpatrick of the American Red Cross, who is in a concentration camp.

These prisoners, like Zucker himself, were very poorly fed. Zucker said Mrs. Harrison, under threat of death and through much ill treatment, had in some way been inveigled into signing a false confession. Keely, Zucker declared, had been invited to Russia and was given a banquet by Lenin the night he left Moscow for the Estonian frontier, but was arrested at the border and returned to a Moscow prison when the Bolsheviks learned his report on Russia would be unfavorable.

Zucker said he went to Russia to investigate whether there was a real dictatorship of the proletariat or a dictatorship of a handful. He said he found the latter to be decidedly the case.

"Conditions steadily are becoming worse," he declared. "What little foreign trade Russia is able to get is of no help to the people, who everywhere are the victims of tyranny and go about in a hopeless attitude because of the great and constant Red terror."

There have been many American business men in Reval trying to operate, but they found the conditions which the Soviet laid down to be impossible. What is the use of a concession in Russia to a busy American manufacturer? He wants his good delivered and to get payment, but he does not want this payment in the shape of a forest somewhere in eastern Siberia.

"Even if he accepted the forest he could not be sure that the local labor there would not hang him from one of his own trees before he got the timber cut. He feels that the whole situation is uncertain, and he does not desire to spend the rest of his life wrestling with Siberian trees and occasionally climbing one of them to escape the attention of some infuriated commissary with an ax and a new theory about capitalism."

Lenin has shown that he is a strong man and that he is much more moderate than those who are about him, but it still remains to be proved that he can protect foreign capitalists who enter Russia to develop it. Neither of us

LENINE'S CHANGED POLICY ABSOLUTE

Knocks Away Very Basis of Bolshevism, Say Returning Americans.

HIS FLIGHT DESPERATE

Transport Breakdown in Russia Declared to Be Worse Than Ever.

RAILROADS SHY OF FUEL

Many U. S. Business Men in Reval Find Soviet Terms Impossible.

By CAPT. FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Reval, April 7.—In sending every aspect of the Russian situation to THE NEW YORK HERALD I should like to stress the fact that the situation is full of inconsistencies. Conditions are such that an observer should give every phase of this situation as it arises without any attempt to make it fit a theory. Here one sees Russia from all points of view and also meets for the first time the head of these reformers who come out of Russia. Two of the most important of these reformers are Americans, but being in the service of the United States Government they cannot be quoted by name. This is what they say:

"Lenin's change of policy is absolute. His concessions to the peasants and workers and his renunciation of his policy for a world revolution knock away the very basis of what we call Bolshevism. But the mere fact that he has made concessions shows that his flight is desperate."

"The transport breakdown in Russia is worse than it ever was, which is saying a good deal. There are large stretches of railroads with no trains at all. On important sections of the system there is only one train a day. Mr. Armstrong, who has contracted to repair the lines, cannot hasten the work because there are only a few locomotives ready to despatch, and even when they are returned to the service there is no fuel in Russia. Many good locomotives are idle in Soviet hands because of lack of fuel, although the railroads are already drawing indispensable reserves of wood which the peasants accumulated for themselves. The Bolsheviks failed to collect an adequate supply of wood during the winter, when it can best be hauled, and now that spring is coming the collection of wood supplies over muddy roads and swollen streams will be impossible for a long time."

"There is a report that the Soviet Government has placed an order in England for 30,000 tons of coal. We do not know whether this is true, but even if it is true, the coal will not arrive in Russia soon and it won't go far in a country the size of Russia."

Americans Can't Get Goods.

"There have been many American business men in Reval trying to operate, but they found the conditions which the Soviet laid down to be impossible. What is the use of a concession in Russia to a busy American manufacturer? He wants his good delivered and to get payment, but he does not want this payment in the shape of a forest somewhere in eastern Siberia."

"Even if he accepted the forest he could not be sure that the local labor there would not hang him from one of his own trees before he got the timber cut. He feels that the whole situation is uncertain, and he does not desire to spend the rest of his life wrestling with Siberian trees and occasionally climbing one of them to escape the attention of some infuriated commissary with an ax and a new theory about capitalism."

Lenin has shown that he is a strong man and that he is much more moderate than those who are about him, but it still remains to be proved that he can protect foreign capitalists who enter Russia to develop it. Neither of us

would like to be the first foreign capitalist to try it. It has not been done yet.

"Persons who have reached the Krim and obtained concessions on paper cannot be regarded as commercial pioneers. The concessions have been altogether too fantastic to suit the average American taste. They are more like the Kaiser's scheme for parceling out the British Empire. Workers in the Krim and in the Donetz Basin may quite possibly refuse to recognize any sovereign who comes to exploit them, no matter how many credentials he brings from Comrade Lenin."

"A trade agreement with America would in a harvest the problem for there is now no obstacle in the way of American trade with Russia. There have been some deals, like the cargo aboard the American steamship Plover City, which brought in a million pairs of American boots, and American merchants can send into Russia anything except military supplies. Those chance deals are nothing."

No Workable System.

"What we want to know is whether there is a commercial system in Russia governmental or private, capable of keeping a commercial stream running in and an exchange stream running out. The cooperative system by which we work again, but it now looks as if there were no such system there, and if there is the case the British trade agreement will be found, after six months or so, to have made no change in the Russian situation, not because of bad faith on the part of the British, but simply because things in Russia are not workable."

Americans have no objections to trading with all sorts of people. But despite their various idiosyncrasies they all are stout believers in the rights of private property and of individual initiative, whereas the Bolsheviks have quite a new theory, that any man who employs others is a speculator, a capitalist and a bourgeois tyrant, for whom hanging is too good. Adventurers will, of course, be found who will go into his den and tackle him, just as adventurers will be found who will go over Niagara Falls in a barrel, but the establishment of a steady, continuous, profitable trade between the United States and Russia is a different proposition.

It is just possible, of course, that early adventurers will make a good thing out of it and become wealthy, but it strikes us that the only fortunate ones will be those who have got concessions that can be used on others, and then can clear out and watch what happens to their successors.

"Non-Russians who have gone inside Russia to see how things are going, and the situation freely, which indicates that the Bolsheviks are not quite satisfied with the manner in which their system is working. All Bolsheviks convey a message to you go in Russia, and even the most prominent Bolsheviks are very dubious characters, whom no Government would like to see as its diplomatic representatives. One of them had to be deported from Korea recently for being connected with a Bolshevik plot to overthrow the Lithuanian Government. Maxim Litvinoff (Soviet Minister to the Baltic States) has the audacity recently to ask the Estonian Foreign Minister to release several Estonian Bolsheviks who had been confined to death, as if all Communists, of whatever nationality, were, ipso facto, subjects of Lenin."

"Despite all its faults, the old Czarist regime did a life work—the building of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, for example. But to overthrow Lenin would not at once return a Czar to power. It would almost certainly bring about a state of confusion that is horrifying even to think of."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 7.

The French Government apparently has decided not to follow the American plan of cutting wages in an effort to reduce the cost of living, but is threatening profiteers with criminal prosecution if conditions are not bettered immediately.

Having obtained proof that the profits of French meat dealers were ten times as great as before the war, M. Poincaré, Under Secretary of the Food Ministry, notified the butchers that they must make a substantial cut in meat prices before Friday or risk the severest penalties.

FRANCE THREATENS PROFITEERS WITH JAIL

Butchers Must Make Big Cut in Meat Prices.

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